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mortality, Budin states that the death-rate is abnormally high among illegitimate children and those whose lives have been insured, and also among children of working women who are obliged to entrust them to the care of others, whether paid or unpaid. On the other hand, the mother who feeds her own child at the breast may almost always expect to rear it, in the absence of special risks, such as an alcoholic tendency on the part of the mother, which of course affects the milk. The reduction of an excessive infant mortality is a question of obvious importance in a country which, like France, has a stationary or declining population; and in suggesting remedies, most of which follow directly from the causes to which the excessive mortality is assigned, Budin demands state intervention as well as more intelligent individual effort. Every mother who can do so should be induced to suckle her own child. The importance is urged of mothers bringing the children each week to a doctor to be weighed and inspected. These consultations are of the utmost benefit wherever doctors feel it their first duty to secure that all mothers shall, if possible, suckle their children. Where the mother's milk is insufficient, some sterilized milk may be supplied, but complete artificial feeding should be deferred as long as possible. Budin himself sees about 100 children weekly in this way, and during four years not one under his care has died from diarrhœa. Other suggestions are: (1) That women be not allowed to go to work for a month after delivery, compensation to be given during this time; (2) that a nursing mother be allowed to leave work twice a day to feed her child; (3) that municipalities ensure the good quality of milk sold; (4) that the manufacture and sale of long-tubed bottles be made illegal; (5) the inspection of all children not under the care of their parents; (6) the treatment in hospital of prematurely born children below a certain weight; (7) the prohibition of the insurance of infants.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE Lord Mayor of Liverpool has proposed that a tax be levied to cover the expenses of

the University of Liverpool, and that tuition should be made free in all departments. Should this plan be carried into effect, Liverpool would be the only university in Great Britain without tuition fees.

THE *Journal of the American Medical Association* states that all the medical schools in the country now have a four years' course, this having been adopted by three schools in 1902 and this year by the last school with a three years' course.

It is said that plans have been perfected for combining the faculties of medicine of Toronto and Trinity Universities.

THE following were recently appointed as assistants in the department of histology and embryology at Cornell University: Wm. A. Hilton, Ph.D. (Cornell); S. G. Winter, A.M. (Ohio), and Geo. W. Partridge, A.B. (Rochester).

CHARLES H. SHAW has been appointed adjunct professor of botany in the department of pharmacy of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

DR. ERNST STEINITZ has been elected professor in the Technical Institute at Charlottenburg, in the room of the late Professor Hamburger.

THE Royal Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851 have made appointments to science research scholarships for the year 1903, on the recommendation of the authorities of the several universities and colleges. The scholarships are of the value of £150 a year, and are ordinarily tenable for two years (subject to a satisfactory report at the end of the first year) in any university at home or abroad. The scholars are to devote themselves exclusively to study and research in some branch of science the extension of which is important to the industries of the country. Fifteen new scholars are appointed, fifteen scholars are reappointed for a second year and six for a third year. Two of the students who are reappointed will study in the United States—Mr. G. B. Waterhouse at Columbia University and Mr. T. C. Hebb at the University of Chicago.